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Item 145 of the preliminary list*
Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Eleven States submitted reports, pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 57/15, by the established deadline (see section II of the report);

Two views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 57/15 (see section III of the report);

Thirty-two additional States became participants to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (see section IV of the report), since the previous report (A/57/99) on the topic.

* A/59/50 and Corr.1.

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I. Introduction

1. On 19 November 2002, the General Assembly adopted resolution 57/15, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 10 to 13 of the resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"10. *Requests*:

(*a*) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(*b*) The State in which the violation occurred — and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present — to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

(*c*) The States so reporting to consider using or taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;[2]

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To send, without delay, a circular note to all States reminding them of the request contained in paragraph 10 above;

(*b*) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 10 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(*c*) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 10 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to paragraph 10 (*a*) above;

(*d*) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred if reports pursuant to paragraph 10 (*a*) above or follow-up reports pursuant to paragraph 10 (*b*) above have not been made within a reasonable period of time;

"12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, in the circular note referred to in paragraph 11 (*a*) above, to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

"13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report containing:

(*a*) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 8 above;

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[2] A/42/485, annex.

(*b*) A summary of the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 12 above;"

2. By a note dated 12 December 2002, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 10 (a) of General Assembly resolution 57/15 and invited them to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

3. The present report is prepared pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 57/15.

4. Section II of the report contains a summary of the reports received and the text of those reports.

5. Section III of the report contains the views expressed pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 57/15.

6. Section IV of the report contains information on the status of participation of States, as at 2 June 2004, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961[1] and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,[2] and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.[3]

II. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 57/15

7. The report by **Burkina Faso**, containing communications dated 26 and 31 January 2003, referred to violations involving the premises of its diplomatic and consular missions and violence directed at their personnel and property in Côte d'Ivoire. The relevant part of the report reads as follows:

"Well before 19 September 2002, when the current inter-Ivorian crisis broke out, and especially after that date, the premises of the diplomatic missions and consulates of Burkina Faso in Bouaké, Abidjan and Soubré were repeatedly subject to forced entry and assault.

"Diplomatic and consular personnel in those cities were also the victims of physical and psychological violence.

"Despite the impunity surrounding these violations of international law committed in broad daylight, Burkina Faso refrained from any action that might have placed the people of Côte d'Ivoire in a difficult position and chose instead to work at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels for a rapid return to peace in Côte d'Ivoire.

"It is therefore both with regret and out of a desire to contribute to the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of United Nations instruments, such as General Assembly resolution 57/15 of 19 November 2002, that this information is being transmitted to the Secretary-General. A note of protest was also sent to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on 26 January 2003.

Communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation

"During the night of 25-26 January 2003, demonstrators opposed to the presence of foreigners in Côte d'Ivoire ransacked and set fire to the premises of the Consulate General of Burkina Faso in Abidjan and the Honorary Consulate of Burkina Faso in Soubré.

"Vehicles and documents were burned and considerable sums of money were taken.

"Burkina Faso strongly condemns these events, which constitute a serious dereliction by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire of its duty to protect consular premises in Burkina Faso pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

"These events are all the more unacceptable in that such violations of our diplomatic and consular premises had been occurring since the beginning of the Ivorian crisis.

"Burkina Faso condemns these vile acts and demands that they should be brought fully to light and that those responsible should be found and brought to justice.

"It demands that adequate measures should be taken immediately in order to put an end to such acts and prevent their recurrence.

"Burkina Faso, which has always shown itself willing to contribute to the search for peace in Côte d'Ivoire, reaffirms its support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, France and the international community to find appropriate solutions to the Ivorian crisis.

"In that connection, it welcomes the outcome of the Conference of Heads of State on Côte d'Ivoire, held in Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003, and it endorses the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, the implementation of which should restore peace in Côte d'Ivoire."

8. **Germany** submitted a report, dated 20 February 2003, regarding the incident that occurred on 12 December 2002 involving the premises of the German Ambassador's residence in Harare. The relevant part of the report reads as follows:

"In the evening of 12 December 2002 five members of the Zimbabwean police, military and — it is assumed — secret service penetrated the premises of the German Ambassador's residence in Harare. At approximately 8.30 p.m. a vehicle of the Zimbabwean police with five passengers aboard passed the gate to the residence with no objection by the Zimbabwean police officer on duty. Of the five men, two wore police uniforms and another the uniform of the presidential guard. Two others were dressed as civilians; they are believed to be members of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) of Zimbabwe. The intruders drove to the parking lot of the residence and interrogated the drivers present there with regard to the dinner being given at that time by the German Ambassador. He was not informed of the events until much later that evening. The intruders initially claimed to be invited guests but later admitted that they

were not. After questioning the drivers for a while and after having taken note of their personal data, the five men left.

"As this action by Zimbabwean authorities clearly constitutes a breach of article 22 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Germany as well as the European Union (EU) Presidency immediately protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare by means of notes verbales. Moreover, the EU Troika in Harare undertook a démarche with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare on 22 January 2003 expressing the serious concern of the EU at this grave breach of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and demanding the immediate assurance of the Government of Zimbabwe that in the future it would act in strict compliance with the Vienna Convention. The EU requested that the matter be cleared up urgently.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare, represented by the Political Director and Divisional Head for Europe and the Americas, explained to the EU Troika that the investigations concerning the incident were still going on and had not yet been concluded. On the same occasion, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also formally expressed its regret and gave assurance of its commitment to the principles of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

9. The State of **Kuwait** submitted a report, dated 9 April 2003, regarding the incidents involving its embassy that occurred on 23 March 2003 in Tripoli and on 21 March 2003 in Beirut. The relevant part of the report reads as follows:

"1. At 4.15 p.m. on Sunday, 23 March 2003, a demonstration took place in front of the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in the Libyan capital, Tripoli. The Embassy was stormed by demonstrators, who subsequently committed acts of sabotage that extended to the Embassy building and resulted in material and financial losses, as follows:

(a) *Material losses*

- All of the 16 wooden doors were broken;
- Most of the windows were broken by stones;
- The Embassy switchboard was damaged;
- All of the three computer terminals were damaged;
- The filing cabinets were broken;
- The desks and desk drawers were broken.

These acts of sabotage were carried out by saboteurs using iron implements.

(b) *Financial losses*

- Theft of approximately US$ 9,000 kept in the charge of the Embassy in a drawer belonging to the Chargé d'affaires;
- Theft of a passport (ordinary) and some personal papers belonging to the Chargé d'affaires.

Notably, the Libyan security forces stationed at the entrance to the Embassy made no effort or attempt to disperse the demonstrators, although the Chargé

d'affaires of the Kuwaiti Embassy urged them strongly, more than once but to no avail, to disperse the crowd as a precautionary measure in order to avert any act of sabotage.

"2. Two demonstrations took place on Friday, 21 March 2003 in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy and the residence of the Ambassador of Kuwait in the capital of Lebanon, Beirut. Demonstrators threw stones at the residence of the Ambassador, breaking some of its glass facades and injuring some security staff."

10. **Mali** submitted a report, dated 25 July 2003, regarding incidents that occurred on 14 and 15 October 2002 involving the residency of its diplomatic representatives in Abidjan. The relevant part of the report reads as follows:

"1. The Government of Mali strongly condemns violations of the residences of diplomatic representatives. Such violations, by heavily armed individuals, occurred during the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire at the residence of the Ambassador of Mali in Abidjan (on the night of 14-15 October 2002) and at the home of the First Counsellor in Abidjan (on 14 October 2002, during the day).

"2. In view of such acts, the Government of Mali believes that the necessary measures should be taken to enhance the protection and security of diplomatic and consular representatives so as to prevent such violations from recurring."

11. In reply to the above-mentioned report by the Republic of Mali, **Côte d'Ivoire** submitted a report, dated 30 January 2004, the relevant part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations would like to inform the Secretary-General that the competent authorities have taken up the matter and to assure him that the communications envisaged in paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 57/15 will be sent to him as soon as possible."

12. **Finland** submitted a report, dated 15 May 2004, referring to an incident involving premises owned by the Embassy of Iraq in Helsinki, reported earlier (A/INF/56/6, para. 15). In addition, the same report in its relevant part provided information on incidents in Helsinki involving the Embassies of the Czech Republic and of the Russian Federation, as well as the residence of two diplomatic agents of the Embassy of the United States of America and the storage of the driver of the Embassy of the Republic of Hungary. The relevant part of the report submitted by Finland reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Finland wishes to inform that in relation to the incident on 1 May 2001, reported earlier, in which a group of approximately 50 persons broke into the premises owned by the Embassy of Iraq in Helsinki, the Helsinki District Court sentenced several people in the group to pay fines for interference with possession. The Embassy of the Republic of Iraq did not demand compensation for damage.

"On 14 June 2002, the main entrance of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Helsinki was attacked by an unknown person. The glass door panel was smashed and other material damage was caused. The attack was also

directed at another property in the neighbourhood. The Helsinki District Court sentenced the offender to pay fines for vandalism and compensation for damage to the Embassy.

"On 21 February 2003, 12 demonstrators who wore "Greenpeace" waistcoats chained themselves to the gates of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki. The demonstrators were sentenced to pay fines for breach of public peace.

"On 25 February 2003, the residence of two diplomatic agents of the Embassy of the United States of America in Helsinki was intruded into while the occupants were asleep and several items were stolen. There is no evidence of the break-in having been directed purposely at diplomatic personnel. The police are still investigating the case but so far the offender has not been caught.

"On 12 June 2003, two unknown persons intruded into the compound of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki and urinated in the courtyard. The persons had no evident intention to cause damage to the Embassy or to its staff members. The offenders were sentenced to pay fines for breach of public peace.

"On 6 October 2003, an unknown person intruded into the compound of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki after raiding a shop nearby. The offender has been summoned to appear in the Helsinki District Court for breach of public peace.

"On 3 December 2003, an unknown person broke into the storage of the driver of the Embassy of the Republic of Hungary in Helsinki and stole several bottles of alcohol. The police are still investigating the break-in but so far the offender has not been caught.

"The Finnish authorities wish to assure the Secretary-General that they take very seriously their duty to take all appropriate action to protect the premises of diplomatic missions against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any attack on the person of the staff members of the missions."

13. The **United Arab Emirates**, **Qatar**, **Lebanon**, **Slovenia** and **Mexico** reported that there had been no violations during the reporting period.

III. Views expressed by States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 57/15

14. In its report, dated 3 March 2003, the **United Arab Emirates** reiterated "the importance of compliance with the principle of reciprocity among the Member States in providing an equal level of protection to the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of other countries".

15. In its report, dated 25 July 2003, **Mali** noted the following:

"In the context of enhancing the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental

organizations, all receiving States should make available free of charge, at the request of missions, security guards to be posted at offices and residences."

IV. Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as at 2 June 2004[4]

16. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 by the letter shown on the left in the list.

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51);

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI);

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964);

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77);

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973 (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973; entered into force on 20 February 1977).

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Signature, succession to signature						
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
60	18	29	48	18	38	25
Ratification, accession or succession						
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
181	50	62	166	39	46	147

Table 2
Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

	Signature, succession to signature							*Ratification, accession or succession*						
State	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Afghanistan								A						G
Albania	A							A			D			G
Algeria								A			D			G
Andorra								A			D			
Angola								A			D			
Antigua and Barbuda											D			G
Argentina	A	B		D		F		A	B		D			G
Armenia								A			D			G
Australia	A			D			G	A		C	D		F	G
Austria	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Azerbaijan								A			D			G
Bahamas								A		C	D			G
Bahrain								A			D			
Bangladesh								A			D			
Barbados								A			D			G
Belarus	A						G	A			D			G
Belgium	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Belize								A			D			G
Benin				D		F		A			D			G
Bhutan								A			D			G
Bolivia				D				A			D			G
Bosnia and Herzegovina					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Botswana								A	B	C				G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Brazil	A			D	E			A			D			G
Brunei Darussalam														G
Bulgaria	A						G	A		C	D	E	F	G
Burkina Faso				D		F		A			D		F	G
Burundi								A						G
Cambodia								A	B	C				
Cameroon				D	E	F		A			D			G
Canada	A						G	A			D			G
Cape Verde								A			D			G
Central African Republic	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C				
Chad								A						
Chile	A			D		F		A			D			G
China								A			D			G
Colombia	A		C	D	E	F		A			D			G
Comoros														G
Congo				D	E	F		A						
Cook Islands														
Costa Rica	A			D				A		C	D			G
Côte d'Ivoire				D		F		A						G
Croatia								A			D			G
Cuba	A			D				A			D			G
Cyprus								A			D			G
Czech Republic								A			D			G
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								A			D			G
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Djibouti								A			D			
Dominica								A			D			
Dominican Republic	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ecuador	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Egypt								A	B		D	E		G
El Salvador								A			D			G
Equatorial Guinea								A			D			G
Eritrea								A			D			
Estonia								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ethiopia								A						G
Fiji								A		C	D			
Finland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
France	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Gabon				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gambia														
Georgia								A			D			G
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ghana	A	B	C	D	E	F		A			D	E		G
Greece	A							A			D			G
Grenada								A			D			G
Guatemala	A						G	A			D			G
Guinea								A	B	C	D			
Guinea-Bissau								A						
Guyana								A			D			
Haiti								A			D			G
Holy See	A			D				A			D			
Honduras								A			D			G
Hungary	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Iceland							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
India								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Indonesia								A	B		D	E		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Iraq	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E		G
Ireland	A		C	D		F		A			D			
Israel	A		C	D				A						G
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jamaica								A			D			G
Japan	A		C					A		C	D		F	G
Jordan								A			D			G
Kazakhstan								A			D			G
Kenya								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Kiribati								A			D			
Kuwait				D	E	F		A		C	D			G
Kyrgyzstan								A			D			G
Lao People's Democratic Republic								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Latvia								A			D			G
Lebanon	A	B	C	D		F		A			D			G
Lesotho								A			D			
Liberia	A			D	E	F		A			D			G
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								A	B		D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Liechtenstein	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Lithuania								A			D			G
Luxembourg	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	
Madagascar								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malawi								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malaysia								A	B	C	D			G
Maldives											D			G
Mali								A			D			G
Malta								A		C	D			G
Marshall Islands								A			D			G
Mauritania								A			D			G
Mauritius								A		C	D		F	G
Mexico	A			D				A			D		F	G
Micronesia (Federated States of)								A			D			
Monaco														G
Mongolia							G	A			D			G
Morocco								A	B		D	E		G
Mozambique								A			D			G
Myanmar								A	B		D			
Namibia								A			D			
Nauru								A						
Nepal								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Netherlands								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
New Zealand	A		C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nicaragua							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Niger				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nigeria	A							A			D			
Niue														
Norway	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Oman								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Pakistan	A							A		C	D		F	G
Palau														G
Panama	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Papua New Guinea								A			D			G
Paraguay							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Peru				D		F		A			D			G
Philippines	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Poland	A			D			G	A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Portugal								A			D			G
Qatar								A			D			G
Republic of Korea	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Republic of Moldova								A			D			G
Romania	A						G	A			D			G
Russian Federation	A						G	A			D			G
Rwanda							G	A			D			G
Saint Kitts and Nevis														
Saint Lucia								A			D			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								A			D			G
Samoa								A			D			
San Marino	A							A						
Sao Tome and Principe								A			D			
Saudi Arabia								A			D			G
Senegal	A	B						A			D	E	F	
Serbia and Montenegro					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Seychelles								A		C	D		F	G
Sierra Leone								A						G
Singapore														
Slovakia								A		C	D		F	G
Slovenia								A		C	D			G
Solomon Islands														
Somalia								A			D			
South Africa	A							A			D			G
Spain								A			D			G
Sri Lanka	A							A	B	C				G
Sudan								A			D			G
Suriname								A	B	C	D	E	F	
Swaziland								A						G
Sweden	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Switzerland	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Syrian Arab Republic								A	B		D	E		G
Tajikistan								A			D			G
Thailand	A	B						A	B		D	E		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								A	B	C	D			G
Timor-Leste								A			D			
Togo								A			D			G
Tonga								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Trinidad and Tobago								A			D			G
Tunisia							G	A	B		D	E		G
Turkey								A			D			G
Turkmenistan								A			D			G
Tuvalu								A			D			
Uganda								A						G
Ukraine	A						G	A			D			G
United Arab Emirates								A			D			G
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		C	D		F	G	A		C	D		F	G
United Republic of Tanzania	A	B	C					A	B	C	D			
United States of America	A		C	D		F	G	A		C	D		F	G
Uruguay	A			D		F		A			D			G
Uzbekistan								A			D			G
Vanuatu											D			
Venezuela	A			D				A			D			
Viet Nam								A			D			G
Yemen								A			D			G
Zambia								A						
Zimbabwe								A			D			

Notes

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

[2] Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

[3] General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

[4] For detailed information, see http://untreaty.un.org.